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## A FIELD DAY

In the United States Senate, With  
Defiance on Both Sides.

MR. ALDRICH'S SHREWD MANOEUVRE

To Demonstrate That the Wilson  
Bill Could Not Pass

AS IT CAME OVER FROM THE HOUSE,

Followed By a Scene of Most In-  
tense Interest.

A VOTE COULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN

On the Bill With the Senate Amend-  
ments—The Democrats Were Will-  
ing for That, But Refused Mr. Ald-  
rich's Challenge to Vote on the  
House Bill, Showing That They  
Knew It Could Not Pass Without  
the Protective Features That the  
Senate Has Put Into It—Maneuver-  
ing, Marching, Clashing and Rapid  
Firing Between Senators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—It was not until seventeen minutes past 11 o'clock to-day that enough senators were in their seats to make up a quorum. Mr. Allen endeavored to call up his Coxey resolution as unfinished business, but Mr. Harris objected, stating that there were no such things as unfinished business. The chair so ruled. Mr. Harris' motion to take up the tariff bill was agreed to, 29 to 18. Mr. Dolph yielding to Mr. Lindsay his right to the floor, the Kentucky senator then spoke in support of the tariff bill at considerable length. In the course of Mr. Lindsay's speech a colloquy occurred in which Mr. Sherman drew attention to the fact that the McKinley bill, instead of raising the duty on iron, steel and all other metals, except tin plate, largely reduced the duty, and therefore, it was said, whether right or wrong, that it was necessary to institute a reduction of wages, which led to the labor trouble at Homestead. Mr. Lindsay agreed that the McKinley bill had reduced the duty on iron and steel from the former tariff law and he was aware that the manufacturers had attributed the necessity for reducing the wages to the reduction of duties. That was not the real cause of the reduction of wages, which was to be found in the natural desire of manufacturers to reduce wages without respect to the rates of duty. In reply to a question by Mr. Aldrich as to whether Senator Lindsay subscribed to the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Mills, that coffee, tea and sugar should be taxed and the duty on iron and steel reduced, Mr. Lindsay said he did not think Mr. Mills voiced the sentiment of the entire Democratic party.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.  
"I do not believe," said Mr. Aldrich, "that either the senator from Texas, or the senator from Kentucky knows what the Democratic party wants." [Laughter.]

"If you will agree to take a vote on this bill to-day you will find out what the Democratic party wants," retorted Mr. Lindsay.

"I will agree to take an aye and nay vote on the bill as it came from the house at 3 o'clock," said Mr. Aldrich, throwing down the gage. Mr. Lindsay asked why he did not include the proposed amendments of the finance committee in his proposition.

At 1:24 Mr. Lindsay concluded his speech and immediately Senators Dolph, Cullom, Harris and others were on their feet asking for recognition. Mr. Harris was recognized and standing beside his desk with the official report of the colloquy between Senators Lindsay and Aldrich in his hand, read the proposition, as he said, of the senator from Rhode Island, first to vote on the bill as it came from the house and then vote on the bill as it was reported by the senate finance committee at 3 o'clock. Mr. Lindsay had disclaimed any authority to speak for his party on these propositions and Mr. Aldrich said he would like to hear from the senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris), who had charge of the bill.

As Mr. Harris read the report of the debate the interest and anticipation became intense and visitors in the gallery and senators and members on the floor became wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. "Now," said Mr. Harris, "while I have not the vanity to assert that I represent the Democratic party, I beg to assure the senator from Rhode Island that so far as I am concerned, or so far as I can control the action of the majority of the senate, I will consent that at 3 o'clock we will proceed to vote on the amendments of the finance committee and then on the final passage of the bill. This can be done only by unanimous consent, and I now go further and ask for unanimous consent."

AN OBJECTION.  
The presiding officer (Mr. Turpie): "Are there any objections?"  
Mr. Cullom: I object. [Democratic laughter.]  
Senators Cullom and Aldrich were trying to gain recognition and Mr. Aldrich was heard above the tumult and laughter to say that he wanted to address the senate.  
The presiding officer told him somewhat tartly that he would recognize him after he had recognized the senator from Illinois (Mr. Cullom).  
Mr. Cullom yielded to Mr. Aldrich, who said: "Mr. President, in the course of the speech of the senator from Kentucky, I asked the senate the question as to whether they would be willing to vote on the bill and pending amendments of the finance committee at 3 o'clock. It had no response on that side of the chamber."  
"I tried to respond to the senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Lindsay.  
"I had no response to that inquiry, which was a direct and easily understood question," persisted Mr. Aldrich.  
"I did offer for this side of the chamber to take a vote on the bill as it came from the house without amendment. I received no response to that proposition. I then asked if the senators on the other side were ready to

vote on the bill as it stood. I would suggest that I did not ask it of a Democratic caucus, and also, what the senator from Ohio (Mr. Brice) may understand better than I would the senator from Tennessee, I would not give an option of thirty days to answer. [Laughter.] I have been told since I asked that question, on credible authority, that last night the members of the finance committee, representing that side of the chamber, agreed to more than 300 amendments to the pending measure." Mr. Vest said: "Name your authority."

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.  
Mr. Aldrich—"I think that the senator from Missouri found out the day before yesterday that he was not well advised as to what was going on on the Democratic side of the chamber. He may be as ignorant of what is now going on as before the hour of 3 o'clock more than a hundred more amendments may be made to the bill. Now I do not intend to commit myself or any one else to a bill I know nothing about. If the senator will state a proposition to vote on the house bill at an early hour next week, I believe that proposition will be accepted."

"Will the acceptance of such a proposition exclude the offering of any amendment by the finance committee?" asked Senator White, of California.  
"Certainly," replied Mr. Aldrich.  
"Does the senator think that a candid proposition?" asked Mr. White.  
"I think it is perfectly candid," replied Mr. Aldrich.

"The whole thing seems curious," persisted Mr. White, "here it is half past one and a proposition to vote on the bill at 3 o'clock is made and he (Aldrich) is called on that proposition. That is a phrase which perhaps he will understand [Great laughter], and he has declined to respond [Great laughter], and now he proposes to fix on some day next week to vote on the bill as it came from the house without amendments and he thinks that a candid proposition. I do not."

"It is well understood that in the game to which the senator from California refers," asserted Mr. Aldrich, "a man could easily decide to call a hand the next day always." [Applause.]  
"If the senator from Rhode Island chooses to back out of it, let him do it like a little man," said Mr. Harris deliberately.

"You directly proposed to the senator from Kentucky to vote on the bill at 3 o'clock. I have your language here," tapping the official report which he had obtained from the official reporters. "The very moment the senator from Kentucky took his seat I addressed the chair, was recognized and accepted in good faith the proposition of the senator from Rhode Island, from which he seeks now rather ingloriously to retire." [Great Democratic laughter.]

WHAT HE REALLY SAID.  
"I made no proposition," declared Mr. Aldrich, "I simply asked a question." [Democratic cries of "oh, oh, oh."]  
"I did not say for myself or for others on this side of the chamber that we would accept the measure. My proposition was to take a vote on the bill as it came from the house and I renew that proposition."

"As I understand this controversy," said Mr. Teller, entering the discussion, "the senator from Rhode Island tendered an inquiry to the other side of the chamber; after a consultation they answer the query. No senator on that side of the chamber dare to assert that the bill as it came from the house or as it came from the finance committee is the bill that is to pass the senate."

"We are willing to vote on it now," said Mr. Gray.  
"Oh," said Mr. Teller, "the senator knows the tricks of conference committees. He knows that in conference it can be fixed. In that way it can be made palatable to those on the Democratic side to whom it is now unsavory."

Mr. Voorhees put the stamp of his denial on the statement that a new bill was in preparation.  
"There is no use denying the fact," said Mr. Teller, "that outside of the senate and outside of the finance committee there is pressure being brought to bear, not for a new bill, of course, but to greatly amend the bill. No matter whether every other man on this side of the chamber agrees to the proposition to vote on the bill at 3 o'clock I shall object."

Mr. Hawley said he would not agree to take the house bill as it stood, for it murdered a great many industries in his state. The bill now pending was better for the people and he was bound to take the best he could get and thank God it was no worse. [Laughter.]

ENTER MR. PIERSON.  
Mr. McPherson was given three minutes by Mr. Cullom, who held the floor. Mr. McPherson asserted that no amendments to the bill were made by the finance committee last night or at any time.

"I have never asserted here or elsewhere," said Mr. Aldrich, "that the senator from New Jersey had any responsibility for the changes in this bill. I made no reference to him."

"You spoke of the finance committee, of which I am a member," asserted Mr. McPherson.  
"I am also a member of the finance committee," said Mr. Aldrich, "and I think the senator will agree that I have had nothing to do with the changes."

Mr. Voorhees again entered the debate and declared that the statement made by the senator from Rhode Island was not true.

"What statement?" asked Mr. Aldrich.  
"The statement that amendments had been agreed to on the pending bill," replied Mr. Voorhees.

I do not know what the senator means by having been agreed to, said Mr. Aldrich.

"That is a subject which he can put his own construction on. That amendments have been agreed to may not be true, but that they have been considered in the majority of the committee is true."

actual test on the floor of the senate how idle the Democratic platform is and how impossible it is for the party to pass such a measure as was promised in the Chicago convention.  
"My purpose," he repeated, "was to show that the Democrats could pass no other than a protective bill and I am sure they cannot."

A DRAMATIC SCENE  
Caused by an Illustration of the Effect of Congressional Delay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Twenty-one private pensions bills passed today the story of the day's work in the house. Mr. Hepburn (Rep.), of Iowa, who has been harrying the Democratic side daily for a week to force action on these pension bills finally succeeded to-day, through the aid of Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, who has been acting with him, and the bills were passed in twenty-one minutes.

The beneficiary of one of the bills, an old lady of ninety-six, totally blind, the widow of a soldier of 1812, had died since the bill was reported from last Friday night's session. When it was read and about to be placed upon its passage Mr. Taylor (Indiana) interrupted. "Never mind, Mr. Speaker," said he. "That bill can be laid aside, the old lady is dead." The members who had been chatting and laughing, stopped, there was a moment of silence. The relief for which the old lady had been striving so long was at hand, but like many other congressional claims, it came too late. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

A GIRL SAVED  
From Going to the Penitentiary by the Governor—Her Prosecution Was Spite-work.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 27.—The governor yesterday granted pardon to Frances Griffith, who was convicted at the April term of the circuit court of Berkeley county and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for stealing five pounds of flour from a woman's house. The application for pardon, which was signed by the judge, prosecuting attorney, circuit clerk and a large number of the best citizens of the county, revealed the fact that the girl was only technically guilty. The case was a peculiar one. The girl went to a house to borrow flour and took it. The indictment would have never been brought, but that morning Mrs. Griffith, the girl's mother, had a quarrel and scuffle with the woman, and she entered the complaint out of spite. The girl has not yet been sent to the penitentiary, and it is hoped that the pardon will reach her before she starts.

HAWAIIAN ROYALISTS  
Commit Themselves to Oppose the Plan to Establish a Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Advises to the Associated Press from Honolulu up to April 1 state that 1,000 royalists met Monday evening, April 1, and adopted resolutions naming the manner in which the provisional government has provided for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, and calling on all their compatriots and sympathizers to refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the provisional government necessary to render them eligible voters. The resolutions also commit the royalists to a policy of antagonism to any project of the provisional government to extinguish the Hawaiian constitution of 1857, or to adopt a form of government other than the one sanctioned by the said constitution, until a definite and final adjustment of the Hawaiian matter shall have been made by the United States.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE  
Entirely Destroys Two Cities and Several Towns in Greece—Terrible Loss of Life.

ATHENS, April 27.—At 9:20 o'clock to-night during the usual Friday epiphany procession in the cathedral here a violent shock occurred that seemingly shook the building to its very foundations. A panic was averted by the coolness of the prime minister, who was present.

M. Boupides, minister of the interior, hurried to the telegraph office to get information as to the extent of the earthquake. He learned that it had been felt throughout the country, including the Islands of Syria and Zante, and that immense damage had been done. Thebes and Atlanta were entirely destroyed. Great damage was done elsewhere. There is immense loss of life.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE  
At Last Reaches St. Paul and Minneapolis. All Men Called Out.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 27.—The strike is on at last in the twin cities. The American Railway Union this afternoon called out all its men in the employ of the Great Northern road in the two cities. Telegrams were sent to all unions on the line to stand firm.

Oldest Ex-Governor Dead.  
CONCORD, N. H., April 27.—Ex-Gov. N. S. Barry, the oldest ex-governor in the United States died to-day in Bristol of pneumonia, aged 95 years.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.  
All the Brazilian insurgents including Admiral DaGama who were detained on board the Portuguese warships have succeeded in escaping.

Chief of Police Moore, of Washington, says the Coxey army will be permitted to parade Pennsylvania avenue, but not to enter the capitol grounds.

George Francis Train was arrested in Washington for delivering a lecture without a license. He is in the city attracted by the Coxey craze. He was dismissed without a fine.

Dr. Albert Day, famous for his successful treatment of inebriates and who for the past thirty-five years has been identified with the Washingtonian home in Boston is dead.

## REED SPEAKS

Eloquently at the American Club  
Banquet in Pittsburgh.

THE ELECTION DAY IN NINETY-TWO

The Most Thoughtless Day in American History—The Responsibility for the Crisis Through Which the Country is Passing Placed in a Striking Way—The Domination of Southern Democrats—If Northern Democrats Dominated the Party There Would Be No Such Condition of Affairs.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27.—The eighth annual banquet of the American Republican Club, in commemoration of General Grant's birthday, was held at the Monongahela house to-night, and was attended by prominent Republicans from all parts of the country, among the number being ex-Speaker Reed, Congressman Wanger and Robinson; General Frank Keeder, Hon. Walter Lyon and General D. R. Hastings. Covers were laid for 375 and every chair was occupied. Previous to the banquet, a reception was tendered ex-Speaker Reed.

The decorations in the banquet hall have never been surpassed and the menu one that would satisfy the most fastidious. After full justice had been done to it, President Torrance introduced State Senator Walter Lyon, who responded to the toast, "Our Guests Present." General Frank Keeder followed with the toast, "Grant," in which he paid a beautiful tribute to the dead soldier and statesman. Hon. Thomas B. Reed was the next speaker, and when he arose he was tendered an ovation.

MR. REED'S ADDRESS.  
His address was impromptu, and in part was as follows:

"The last time I had the good fortune to address this club this country was in a state of peace and prosperity. Work was plenty, capital was rejoicing in its productive strength, and labor was enjoying the right to sell its service at prices which brought happiness and comfort to all our homes. The thirty years which had preceded had witnessed the gradual and steady rise of compensation for service of both brain and muscle, until every day's work was worth in results twice what it had been worth since the last domination of this union by southern statesmen and their principles."

"So firmly rooted seemed our prosperity that all our citizens thought it beyond the reach of heat and cold, and all changes of sun and weather, and most men felt that it was beyond the touch of even human folly. It seemed to be beyond laws and beyond politics, something inherent in the constitution of things, something to be calculated upon with unerring certainty like the rise and set of suns and the regular motion of the planets and the eternal stars."

"It is not the disorganized crowds which seem to be aiming, but in an aimless way, towards the capitol of the nation; it is not the mills running on half and quarter time and no time at all, nor capital piled up unused at the centers of trade, nor even labor unemployed for nearly a year past, which completes the saddest portion of the picture. To me the sight most odious of all is the utter inability of the people to reach their own instruments and to compel the fulfillment of their own will. Here in a land where government by the people was fondly hoped to have found its truest and latest expression, the people seem to be powerless to control their own legislature, and to correct by sober reflection the mistakes of the most thoughtless day in American history—the day when the present Congress and the present executive were chosen to preside over the unhappy destinies of the citizens of the United States."

GOVERNED BY SOUTHERN MEN.

"Why is this and what are the causes? Were we left to the tender mercies of the northern Democracy, I venture to say that no such condition could exist for even a single hour. It is because we are under the domination, I will not say of the south, but of southern men, elected to office without those safeguards which surround the election of the northern Democrats. For the sake of the south itself I hope to see the next election bring us to an end of this unequally domination. All election laws have been repealed, and the south having been set free from a fear which never had any sound foundation, will be left at liberty to decide her destiny according to her industrial needs, which are the same as those of the north. Instead of a set of men who represent the obsolete politics and principles of a dead generation, their successors, let us hope, will then represent what the north longs to see, an industrial, prosperous south full of the life of a new country."

Addresses were also made by Gen. D. H. Hastings and Congressman John R. Robinson.  
Letters of regret were read from Col. Fred D. Grant, Governor William McKinley, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Senators Sherman, Hoar, Hawley, Cameron and Allison, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, James K. Garfield and many others.

GALVIN'S MEN

Captain A. B. & O. Freight and Ride to Mount Sterling—Refuse to Surrender.  
COLUMBUS, April 27.—Galvin's detachment of Frye's Commonwealers during the night boarded a Baltimore & Ohio freight train for Columbus, two miles out of Washington C. H. and rode from the coal chute fifteen miles to Mt. Sterling Madison county. The train was there side tracked by orders of the company. The men remained on it, refusing to get off, and the company won't yield. The sheriff said he would not act until warrants were issued against the men as individuals.

A small squad arrived here to-day on foot. They report that Galvin resigned temporarily to escape arrest while at Washington C. H., and that he will resume command here.

others walking. Their attempts to capture an east bound train on the Juleburg branch of the Gulf road, or the Burlington and Missouri river have been frustrated as all trains are under orders to pass their camps without stopping.

COXEY'S JOURNEY.

He Will Reach the Hendersons To-day. The Unknown Already There, and There May Be Trouble.

GAITHERSBURG, Md., April 27.—The journey of the army to-day, though over good roads, was made more than usually weary because of the succession of high hills and deep valleys. A halt was made for ten minutes' rest at Clarksburg. In response to a request by one of the spectators, Coxey made a ten-minute speech. At Green Center, when lunch was had, Coxey again spoke. The tramp was resumed, and without incident the army marched in here at 3 o'clock and went into camp about three-quarters of a mile from the center of the hamlet.

There have been some happenings at Rockville to-day, "Unknown Smith" is down there with about twenty-five followers who left Coxey's ranks on the trail when Coxey deposed Smith and re-established Browne. They are in camp on the fair grounds at Rockville whither Coxey marches his men tomorrow. The Unknown has printed a white badge on his men thus: "Friendship, Co-operation and Peace. The Unknown contingent of the Commonwealth army. We favor all laws that bring peace on earth and good will to men."

At 5 o'clock the Unknown formed his men at the Rockville station, and carrying sticks with white banners started out the Baltimore road to meet the contingent of sixty men that are marching from Baltimore under the leadership of Christopher Columbus Jones. At 6 o'clock the Unknown returned to camp at the fair grounds, saying he had not seen any of the other marchers on the roads.

This evening one of the Unknown's badges was shown to Coxey here. He read it, smiled and said: "There's nothing like competition."  
In general orders to-night, Carl Browne announces that at 9 a. m. tomorrow the army will start on the five mile tramp to Rockville, where they will camp on the fair grounds. There they will remain until Sunday, when the last march outside Washington will be made with the rendezvous at Brightwood Park, which is about two miles from the city limits of Washington. There the army will be until Tuesday, when it is Coxey's purpose to march his men into Washington and up to the capitol steps.

KEILEY'S BRIGADE

Marched Through the Rain—Sacramento Men Desert.

ADA, IOWA, April 27.—One hundred and twenty-one Sacramento men were missing to-day when Kelley massed his industrial army for the march. The men had asserted last night that they would walk no further, and as soon as breakfast was over folded their tents and silently prepared to steal rides. They said they would not rejoin the army at Stuart to-night, but Kelley was confident that the seductive influence of the commissary would bring them back. The march to-day was begun under discouraging prospects. Rain began falling soon after dawn, and the wagons that had been expected to carry the army failed to show up. There were scarce sufficient teams to haul the baggage and the sick and grumbling among the men was loud and deep. The eight mile tramp to Casey was a dismal one and very slow, but a hot coffee revived the men's courage, and on the remainder of the trip better time was made.

Arms Shipped to Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 27.—Major Reixford, of the United States army here, has shipped to the chief of ordnance at Washington, sixty-five carbines and 100 rifles, 45 calibre. The arms were sent by express and fast freight and have already been received in Washington. Major Reixford says he has 250,000 rifles and a supply of carbines which can be shipped on short notice. The major supposes that the arms are intended to protect the treasury at Washington from any attack by the Coxeyites.

General Frye in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 27.—"General" Frye's army with the merged Aubrey branch numbering 400, are at the Balke street porkhouse to-day. The general has expressed his determination to preach Sunday on "If Christ Came to Indianapolis," provided he can do so under the auspices of the ministers of the city. Superintendent of Police Powell will confer with Mayor Denny, who has stated that the army may be forced to go on.

The Portland Contingent.

TROUTDALE, OGN., April 27.—Fifty deputies came here last night under United States Marshal Grady and Sheriff Kelley and deterred the Portland contingent of the Commonwealth army from capturing a Union Pacific train at this point. After the train pulled out six hundred men went into camp for the night.

Seattle Contingent.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 27.—The Seattle contingent of the industrial army began its march eastward to-day in a drizzling rain. They camp at Kent to-night.

All Quiet.

PORTLAND, ORE., April 27.—Advices from Troutdale are that there are no new developments in the situation as relating to the Portland regiment of the industrials. Everything is quiet.

Another Coxey Division.

JELICO, TENN., April 27.—The unemployed and striking miners of the Jellico region have issued a call for a public meeting to be held next Sunday for the organization of a Coxey division.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, Suevia, from Naples.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Arrived, Chicago, from Rotterdam; America, from Bremen.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair, south winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, followed by local thunderstorms during the afternoon or night, winds shifting to southeast, cooler in northern portions.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by G. C. Schuyler, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

## TROUBLE AVERTED

In the Miners' Strike in Illinois by  
the Cool Honda.

THE TOCULA MINERS MAY GO OUT.

The Army of Strikers Agree to Return Home Peaceably After Hearing a Speech From General Gill, of the State Militia—No Trouble Anywhere in the Country, and the Situation in the Mine Strike Not Materially Changed—Peaceable Plans Adopted in the Coke Region.

TOCULA, ILL., April 27.—The miners who halted for a rest at Big Sandy last night broke camp at 4 a. m. to-day, arriving at Toluca at 6 a. m. with the blare of brass bands and drum corps. There were nearly 4,000 of them. As they filed into town they were met by the citizens. Although foot sore and weary they had not lost any enthusiasm. A few minutes previous to their arrival Lieutenant Governor Gill, President J. A. Ford and Vice President James W. Murray arrived on a special train from Joliet. A conference took place between the men and Charles J. Devlin in the latter's private car. The miners' officers wanted Mr. Devlin to address the miners, but he declined, saying he had not invited them here and consequently had no desire to address them.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman O'Connor, of Springfield Valley, and was addressed by Messrs. Gill, Crawford and Murray who counselled peace and urged the army to leave, and told all the Toluca miners to decide for themselves.

Finally this was agreed upon, and Mr. Devlin at once arranged for a special train to take the army home. It is the general impression here that the Toluca miners will not return to work. If they do not the mission of the army is successful.

Lieutenant Governor Gill and Mr. Devlin telegraphed for a special train to take the miners to their respective homes as soon as the above decision had been reached, and the men were in a very congenial mood when they learned that they were not to walk home. The train arrived in this city during the afternoon, and the army boarded the thirty flat cars bound for Streator, going thence to La Salle and Springfield Valley.

The Toluca miners at once called a meeting to decide upon the question of returning to work. Some of the colored men said on the streets that they were willing to take out their tools if the whites would. Mr. Devlin said that if his miners quit, he would import negroes from Florida to work in the mines. If the miners here do not return to work and any such attempt is made, trouble is sure to follow.

THE COKE STRIKE.

Peaceful Plans for the Future—The Foreigners Leaving the Region.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 27.—The coke strikers have adopted peaceful plans for the future. The foreigners who in former strikes terrorized the community with pistol and torch now agree to follow the English speaking workmen and abstain from violence. The plan of the leaders is to organize the men at all the works and not molest those who want to work.

There is an exodus of foreigners from the regions, the leaders saying they have become tired of the constant struggle against starvation. A number left for the old country this week and others will follow in a day or two. A society composed of fifty families secured transportation to-day to North Dakota, where they purpose engaging in farming.

New River Strike Spreading.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 27.—Information reaches here to the effect that at least twenty-five hundred New river miners went out to-day. This may precipitate a general strike throughout the Kanawha Valley.

Indiana Men Nearly All Out.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 27.—President Dinkert, of the state miners' union, stated this morning that the strike in Indiana was practically complete and that six thousand miners were out. He received a telegram from President McBride, of the national association

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